

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and holidays. The price per copy is five cents. The price per annum in advance is \$1.00. The price per annum in arrears is \$1.10. The price per copy is five cents. The price per annum in advance is \$1.00. The price per annum in arrears is \$1.10.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.  
LONDON OFFICE—THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.  
NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACCA.  
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.—NO. 27

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS HULDER.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD.  
BOWERY THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—NEW AND WIFE.  
GEMINIA THEATRE.—UNIVERSITY OF CHANCE.  
THEATRE OF MUSIC.—FLORENCE DUTCHMAN.  
EAGLE THEATRE.—THE MCDONOUGH.  
PARK THEATRE.—THE GUNNY CROW.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEONA.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.  
HILLER'S THEATRE.—PERFECTING THE ART.  
EGYPTIAN HALL.—SEPARATION VARIETY.  
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND EQUESTRIAN FESTIVAL.  
PARISIAN VARIETIES.  
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY.  
THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY.  
PARISIAN SKATING DAILY, BROOKLYN RINK.  
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.  
TIVOLA THEATRE.—VARIETY.  
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WATER COLOURS.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

## NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the HERALD as far west as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be warmer and clear or partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold advanced from 106½ to 106¾. Money on call was abundant at 3 and 4 per cent. Stocks were heavy and lower, with a further decline in the coal shares. Government bonds were firm and railway bonds steady, with the exception of the St. Paul issues, which were notably weaker.

Now let us have peace, indeed.

THE QUEEN OF THE GEM has made a successful appearance in court yesterday. See report.

SERIOUS COMPLAINTS were made in court yesterday against the management of a life insurance company.

THE DUBIOUS CONDITION of the bridge at Macomb's Dam greatly adds to the excitement of sport on the road.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO despatch gives the particulars, as related by one of the contestants, of the late triangular political duel in Mexico.

OUR CUBAN LETTER shows that Spain is still deluding herself with the impression that the throwing away of men and money is putting down the insurrection.

AN ADMIRABLY PLANNED DECISION in a property case before Judge Duffy yesterday came to naught in a manner utterly unexpected. See "A Decision by Instinct."

NAVAL OFFICER CORNELL has been sworn in, and swearing by some of the present attacks of his office is expected to begin as soon as the new official takes his desk.

THE NICHOLS DIVORCE CASE continues to absorb the attention of many people who would be more honorably employed if reading time novels or sweeping the streets.

THE WALL STREET PRAYER MEETING has caught the spirit of "the street," and appointed a committee to see that no one shall speak or pray unless he means business. Now there is a chance of success.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE to the Citizens' Committee on Municipal Reform is a very strong one, and justifies the hope that the coming conferences with the Mayor and Comptroller will end in something better than talk.

COMPTROLLER KELLY'S REPLY to the Assembly Committee's recommendation of a limit to our city debt will be read with interest, as embodying the views of the officials most familiar with the city's finances and necessities.

NOW THAT CHARACTER STUDY has been made the fashion by the author of "Daniel Deronda," amateurs in this noble science will find fit subjects for contemplation in the groups around the soup houses and the office of the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor.

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE a letter from Manager Neundorff about the interminable "Danischeffs." We desire to inform this gentleman and all others that for further advertising we shall charge forty cents a line in the regular advertising columns.

THERE IS A WEALTH OF SARCASTIC in the title of the bill introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature "for the relief of officers of the United States and to prevent their interference," &c.; but if such an act should pass all respectable federal office-holders in the land will want to emigrate to Rhode Island to get out of hot water.

SOUTH CAROLINA again goes for Hayes, this time by decision of the Supreme Court of the State. Now, if would-be electors will only take the three-repeated hint and give their blasted hopes permanent burial, instead of exhuming them every few days, they will earn a quality of public gratitude which no actual elector ever enjoyed.

THE WEATHER.—The depression in the lake region yesterday made very little progress eastward, causing light snow at Montreal, light rain at Burlington, Vt., and cloudiness in the eastern lake district and Nova Scotia. An area of high pressure in Texas has caused cloudiness in that region and over the Gulf States, and light rain at Indianola. The temperature has risen considerably in the Northwest. The Ohio River has continued to fall and the Lower Mississippi to rise within the past twenty-four hours. The fall in the Cumberland at Nashville has been seven feet four inches within the same time. Clear weather generally prevails westward of the Alleghenies and northward of Texas. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or clear.

## Timely Aid for the South-Southern State Debts.

The meeting of solid men of New York, consisting of eminent bankers, merchants and citizens, held in the Clearing House on Thursday, and reported in our columns yesterday, must be regarded—if we may borrow a phrase from the first of American orators in one of his speeches on the Bankrupt law in 1840—"as a green spot in the midst of the fiery deserts of party strife, on which all may meet harmoniously and amicably." There was no political partisanship in the Clearing House meeting, as is attested by the selection of the venerable William Cullen Bryant as its presiding officer. It is a noteworthy circumstance that this meeting was held in the very midst of the exciting and absorbing debates in Congress on the counting of the electoral votes, and that there was quite as large a proportion of republicans as of democrats favoring a liberal and magnanimous treatment of the Southern States. In spite of the late heated Presidential canvass, in spite of the grave and alarming crisis which arose out of the uncertainty of the result, it has been possible to secure a candid and friendly hearing for the distressing financial condition of the South.

The Southern States are staggering under an accumulated burden of debt which they have no resources to meet. The bonds of some of these States are quoted in the Stock Exchange as worth only ten cents on the dollar. On some of the Southern States debts the accumulated interest equals, or nearly equals, the principal. They do not intend to repudiate their obligations, but it is found impossible to raise taxes to meet them. It is easy enough for their Legislatures to levy taxes, but the people are so impoverished that it is found impossible to collect them. When the property liable to taxation is advertised for sale there are no bidders. In many cases it is not worth the accumulated taxes of three or four years; and even when it is the people of the neighborhood are unable to pay the purchase money, and generally refuse to bid because they may be themselves in the same condition next year as the unfortunate owners. When there are no bids the owners are left in possession, and a feeling of mutual danger and mutual charity prevents the people of the vicinity from adding to the distress of their suffering neighbors. The consequence is that taxes are not paid except by that part of the community who are not pecuniarily embarrassed; and as the State governments must necessarily go on the whole of the curtailed revenue is exhausted for current expenses and nothing is left for paying interest on State debts. These States are no more able to meet their accruing obligations than a private insolvent debtor is to give punctual satisfaction to his creditors. In circumstances so distressing and humiliating what shall be done?

The insolvent laws have no application to State governments. If the defaulting State governments stood in the same position as an insolvent private debtor the way out of their embarrassments would be easy and simple. When a citizen becomes insolvent he surrenders all his property for distribution among his creditors, gets a release and begins anew. But State governments cannot make such a surrender. Their only resource is the taxes they levy on the people, and when these cannot be collected they have no available income. But, although the insolvent laws cannot be applied in form in the case of State governments, it would be wise to carry out their spirit and substance. These laws are presumed to be founded in justice—justice alike to insolvent debtors and their creditors. But as a readjustment of the Southern State debts can be accomplished only by the consent of creditors, it is pertinent to explain why the interest of the creditors would be promoted by a liberal compromise. They must consider, in the first place, that the State governments cannot be sued. Neither principal nor interest of any State debt can be recovered except by the voluntary action of the State Legislature. It must be considered, in the second place, that an insolvent State government is as powerless to meet all demands against it as an insolvent individual, and that when creditors cannot avoid a loss it is for their advantage to make a friendly adjustment with honorable debtors. In the third place, the creditors of the Southern State governments must consider, in their own interest, how wise and discreet it would be to consent to the application of the same principles which underlie the insolvency laws, which aim to do equal justice to the debtor and creditor class. If the creditors of the Southern State governments should be so shortsighted and remorseless as to withstand any adjustment they would expose themselves to a manifest peril. If these governments are hard pressed, if they are pushed to extremities, they will be tempted to raise money on new bonds at hard rates of interest secured by pledges of specific parts of the State revenue. Whatever is thus pledged to new creditors would diminish by so much the resources of the State for paying existing bonds. It is for the interest of present creditors to forestall such arrangements, and to secure for their own claims a fair distribution of the State revenues for their payment in part, if the States are unable to pay the whole; just as it is for the interest of private claimants to forestall action in favor of preferred creditors who absorb all the assets and leave nothing to be distributed among creditors who are not preferred. We are confident that the holders of Southern bonds will see the force of this consideration, and will admit that they have been wisely advised by the New York bankers and merchants who have made a voluntary proffer of good offices in the interest of both parties.

What would be a fair and equitable adjustment may safely be left to the committee of five bank presidents appointed by the late meeting. These gentlemen are connected with banks which never deal in Southern bonds, and they may be regarded as impartial umpires. Various plans might be suggested from which a selection could be made; but it seems to us that one of the fairest would be an exchange of the present State bonds for other bonds having a period of say forty years to run, the same in nominal amount

but with a considerably reduced rate of interest. Bonds of long date always bear a higher price in the market than bonds of short date. A large reduction of the present rate of interest would afford immediate relief to the distressed States and enable them to make full compensation to their creditors when they shall have recovered their prosperity. The great point is to ease the Southern governments during the ensuing eight or ten years. When they once get out of their present embarrassments their credit will be as good as that of the Northern States; for they are rich in resources, and their long bonds of thirty or forty years would be a valuable security. If bonds were issued to run for forty years, bearing three per cent interest for the first ten and five per cent for the ensuing thirty years, an equal exchange for the present State bonds would be a capital bargain for the creditors and a great alleviation of present burdens. The Southern States have no disposition to repudiate, but only to make some equitable arrangement which would tide them over their present embarrassments and give them time to develop their resources. We are confident that some satisfactory arrangement will be made under the auspices of the friendly committee to which this subject has been referred.

The Southern States have not been brought into their present unfortunate condition by their own free action. Previous to the war and even at the close of the war their debts were small. They have been piled up mountain high by the carpet-bag governments forced on the States against their will. They do not wish to repudiate even these dishonest debts, but only ask for some fair arrangement, just to their creditors, which will enable them to tide over present difficulties.

## The President's Part in the Great Success.

Every incident in the history of the Electoral bill is to the credit of the nation; and in a time when the charge has been made that there is no motive but private interest, and no common principle of public life but corruption, the conduct of the two houses on this measure presents the evidence of the capacity of our public men to act on convictions of the right in defiance of the pressure of mere party spirit—to separate themselves completely from the belittling conceptions of factional divisions, and to act together for the public good with the impulse of a generous and patriotic spirit. But the relation of the President to the bill seems more particularly worthy of commendation than that of any other man. He gave it the moral support of his approval at a moment when it was of infinite value to the measure to have it known that it was sure of his signature. Since the bill has passed both houses by a vote of over two-thirds in its favor this fact—which seems to put it beyond the power of the Executive to harm it—may detract in some minds from the merit of the share the President will have in the great solution by signing it; yet it must be remembered that his known favor, which broke the unity of the opposition that the republican party seemed at one moment disposed to make, was a very important element in the great vote thus obtained. It will be a satisfactory feature in the history of General Grant's career that though at certain times he became unaccountably separated from that sympathy with the national purpose which in the gloomy years of the war was his greatest inspiration, yet in those critical periods when a great occasion came he was always found equal to it, and in the last great exigency found an opportunity for a commanding exhibition of the most exalted conception of public duty.

## The New Opera House.

It is to be hoped that whatever misunderstanding may have arisen between Mr. Strakosch and the gentlemen associated with him in the projected erection of a new opera house may be happily arranged. New York needs the opera house, and its erection is only a matter of time. While the site selected by Mr. Strakosch is undoubtedly the best and most convenient it is not the only one. Should the Harlem Railroad from any cause refuse to sell at a fair price the plot of ground selected by Mr. Strakosch there are others available in the immediate vicinity, and these undoubtedly will be used. The public need, therefore, be under no apprehension that any possible action of the Harlem Railroad Company can deprive them of the opera house projected by Mr. Strakosch. There is enough ready capital and several vacant spaces are available. It is to be hoped, however, that an amicable arrangement will be reached with the Harlem Railroad for the sake of those living out of town. Mr. Strakosch has been favorably known in connection with operatic management for some thirty years, and under his experienced management the projected opera house cannot fail to prove successful. The proposed site is in the centre of districts inhabited by the wealthiest and most refined people of New York, who would thus have their favorite amusement brought to their doors.

## Who Shall Pay?

Nearly a quarter of a century since there was a proposition before the Board of Education of this city to erect a public school in Thirty-seventh street, and an eligible site was found on the Lucky estate. But there were minor heirs; the estate was in the hands of the executors of a last will and testament, and it was doubtful whether, under that will, the executors could give a good title. This not abstruse problem was submitted by the authorities to the Corporation Counsel of those days, Mr. Dillon, and the response was that they could not. Nevertheless, although the Board of Education and the executors might both have considered themselves instructed by this opinion, other advice was probably taken, and eventually the land was conveyed to the city. Now the minor heirs, informed as to their rights, demand in the courts the restoration of their property, sold in defiance of the will, and they will apparently recover against the city; but between the Board of Education and the estates of those executors the city should have a remedy.

## The Electoral Bill Safe—A Resplendent Triumph.

This wise and healing measure passed the House of Representatives yesterday by the splendid majority of 191 yeas to 88 nays—considerably more than a two-thirds majority. It had previously passed the Senate by 47 yeas to 17 nays—also considerably more than a two-thirds majority. The bill is therefore safe against even the remote contingency of an Executive veto—a contingency which was morally impossible after President Grant's repeated declarations that he would sign the bill if it should pass both houses. It has passed by such majorities that it is safe against a veto; but we have no doubt at all that it was the President's sincere intention to approve it if it had passed by ever so small a majority. This is the most magnificent triumph of moderation and patriotism of which the country can boast in all its annals. Our wisest statesmen and most venerated jurists have been predicting for the greater part of a century that the supreme trial of our institutions would come whenever the Presidential election should turn on a few disputed votes. We have at length reached that great trial and have gone through it unharmed. "The wave has passed under the ship," not only without a wreck, but without a severe strain of its timbers. The vessel has outlived the storm and floats in smooth waters. The result of this extraordinary Presidential election will be as peacefully accepted and acquiesced in as if there had been an undisputed majority for one of the rival candidates. We have new grounds of confidence in the perpetuity of our free, popular institutions. To have preserved them through the dangers of a great civil war was an assuring triumph, but to have averted the danger of another civil war by the patriotism and wisdom of Congress is a crowning proof that republican government is equal to all the exigencies of national life. The question who is to be our Chief Magistrate the ensuing four years sinks into insignificance in presence of this grand demonstration that the people and their representatives are equal to all emergencies, and that party feeling is so easily hushed when a great peril confronts the Republic. The passage of this bill by such overwhelming majorities is one of the sublimest events in our history, surpassing the wonderful uprising in 1861 by the fact that fewer men then sacrificed their partisan predilections and laid their political passions on the altar of their country.

Nobody can predict who will be our next President; but everybody must concede that whether it be Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden both houses of Congress and the whole country will acknowledge him as the rightful incumbent of the office. We are certain to have peace, and there are the best reasons for supposing that we shall have prosperity. Either candidate will be compelled by the force of circumstances and the logic of events to treat the South with magnanimity, and both are unalterably committed to sound views of the currency. Whichever may be declared elected we are sure of a moderate and conservative Chief Magistrate, who will feel that we have passed out of the era of sectional strife and animosities and have outgrown the financial statutes passed for carrying on the war. Local self-government in the South will not be interfered with by either, and all the issues of the war being finally buried out of sight, the government will be devoted for the next four years to the rehabilitation of commerce and industry and to questions connected with a new epoch in national affairs.

We congratulate Congress on its wise and statesmanlike action in this great conjuncture. We congratulate President Grant on his noble emancipation from party prejudices and on the strong moral support he has given to this bill by his early declarations that he would promptly sign it, thus abating party opposition and facilitating the passage of the bill. We congratulate the joint committee, and especially Senator Conkling, its most illustrious member, on the successful result of their patriotic labors. We congratulate the country on its relief from a formidable danger. And finally we congratulate our respected fellow citizens, Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes, on the certainty that the title of the next President will be accepted as valid, and that both branches of Congress will co-operate with him in measures for promoting the tranquillity and the business interests of the country.

## Aldermanic Vacuity.

The proposition to heat the cars has been "sat on" by a coroner's jury of Aldermen and is correspondingly flattened out; and never, certainly, did the picturesque and startling conclusions of "Crown's quest law" outdo the Aldermanic verdict. "Three conclusions" were reached by the committee, which was liberal, when one would have been quite enough for any ordinary occasion; and the committee recommended that the Board of Health be requested to see that the companies are notified to adopt "as regulations" the said three conclusions. These conclusions, therefore, become of the greatest practical consequence. We are of opinion that before the horse car companies get through with them they will wish they had quietly

## adopted our suggestion—warned their cars decently and said no more about it. These are the conclusions:—

First—The front door of every car must be securely fastened, and never opened from the time the car starts until it reaches its destination.

Second—Clean straw must be provided every day for the bottom of each car.

Third—The ventilation must be so arranged that impure air may be permitted to escape from the car by some arrangements that will at the same time prevent the admission of cold air.

These rules are to be "insisted upon." They must be enforced by the Board of Health, and we trust the peculiarities of the last rule will not be overlooked, for a vacuum in a street car would be a pleasant addition to its actual delights.

## Russia's Memorandum.

Diplomatic intercourse will within a few days be entirely suspended between the great Powers of Europe and the Ottoman Empire. England, Germany, Austria, France and Russia will withdraw their ambassadors, and the interests of the subjects of these nations in Turkey will be remitted to minor functionaries. Commercial agents and even diplomatic agents of minor degrees of dignity will remain on duty; but the higher officials, who theoretically represent the persons of the several sovereigns, will in every case be recalled. It appears doubtful whether this indication of displeasure and great dissatisfaction with her course will have as much effect upon Turkey as it might if she were animated by those refined sensibilities which are perhaps part of a higher culture than hers. Exclusion from the brotherhood of nations does not distress a Power whose conception of the relations of States to one another resolves itself into the primary inquiry as to the excellence of the artillery they respectively possess. But Russia is evidently more concerned as to this point than is Turkey herself, and her memorandum indicates her anxiety. If Russia were certain that the Powers would adhere resolutely to the position taken by the suspension of diplomatic intercourse she could have no further doubts as to her own course, and her armies would be at the gates of Constantinople by May. But she still apprehends that a demonstration of her own will may once more rally other Powers in support of the now abandoned Sultan, and hence she wisely and adroitly pursues the policy of securing from them declarations of indifference by demanding whether they do not mean to enforce the plans they lately put forth.

## Ben Hill's Election.

The election of Ben Hill to the United States Senate from Georgia will give much satisfaction to the people of all sections irrespective of party divisions. The opposition to the successful candidate came from the extreme Southern element, and grew out of the conservative position occupied by Mr. Hill on questions that have for the past two years, and notably since the Presidential election, agitated the country. The qualities which won for Mr. Hill the respect and admiration of the best citizens of the Republic made extreme and violent partisans his enemies. His defeat in the Senatorial struggle would have been the triumph of the radical element in the North, as well as of the fire-eating element of the South, and his election therefore takes the character of a national victory.

The United States Senate has secured some valuable new members through the recent elections. Mr. Lamar was chosen Senator from Mississippi to the next Congress some months ago. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Hoar, Judge Davis and Mr. Hill are Senators whose influence will be felt, and whose presence will add to the ability and dignity of the body. The freedom from partisanship, and the calm, independent minds of at least four of the number may become of especial value should there be, as some persons anticipate, a reconstruction of political parties.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

So Olive Logan has been defeated for the Senate. The red robe of the Cardinal de Richelieu is at Bordeaux.

After a long sleigh ride order breakfast and fried oysters.

Boston Advertiser:—"Ode to a washerwoman—\$1.00."

Goethe:—"There are two peaceful powers—justice and fitness."

Coffee and black bread are the staple diet of the German peasant.

Mr. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

It is said that Secretary Zach Chandler mismanaged the canvass for Hayes.

In Meriden a new twenty-two pound baby has an eighty-five pound mother.

Mr. Carlyle has never, in theory at least, raised his voice in favor of an incapable ruler.

Mr. Lafayette S. Foster, formerly United States Senator from Connecticut, is at the Kew-Forest.

Ole Bull is said to have a turn-up nose—Swedish turn-up—*Polen Fris*. Xosa, sir, it is a Norwegian.

La Crosse Free Press:—"Solitaires are well enough in claustrum, but when it comes to panicles man reaches for clusters."

Southern papers are beginning to show a want of confidence in those democrats whom they call "our Northern allies."

Some New York dandies are happy and jolly until they begin to shrink. Then they go down like the Ashabula bridge.

The Paraphraser's Association will have their first meeting in July within the Mammoth Cave, as a sort of yawning sarcasm.

When Conkling goes for Sherman the latter feels like an icicle on a water pipe. He doesn't know whether to hold on or thaw off.

When Dr. Schleimann was a broker in San Francisco he used to dig down into a cocktail until he found the piece of lemon, and then he felt all-over.

The infant daughter of the Japanese Minister is named "Osamu." Soon it will begin to suck its "osamu," and then the New York Commercial will make a pun.

A physical recovery of Palestine concerns the children of Israel mainly; an historical recovery of Palestine affects the whole community of Christian men.

A Connecticut man claims to have the eld that Governor Hayes used when a boy. He ought to return it, for the Governor might want it to hide out.

Massachusetts men are exact and conscientious. One of them the other day died rather than take four soda crackers for a cent while another town was giving five.

Conservative republican papers talk as if Judge Davis should not sit upon the electoral commission; and a few democratic journals suggest that if he is going to accept the Illinois Senatorship he should at once resign, so that as a judge he may not prevent the present President from appointing a successor, even a republican. The idea seems to be that it would be degrading for a justice of the Supreme Court to hold his office so that he might act like a common tricky politician.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## THE CHANGING EAST.

Russia Assuming a Bolder Tone and the Porte Growing Moderate.

## WHY RUSSIA JOINED THE CONFERENCE

French Ministerial Changes—Gambetta on Terms with the Cabinet.

## THE CLERGY AND THE CHAMBER IN ITALY.

Trouble Brewing in Spain—The Basques and the Conscription.

## [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1877.

The wearying Eastern question appears to be assuming a new phase. During the Conference Russia was conciliatory and moderate beyond all expectation, and the Porte assumed an attitude of bold independence that recalled to some extent the memory of days gone by when the haughty Sultans could afford to speak defiantly to the Christian Powers. Since the break up of the Conference Russia appears to be growing more belligerent in tone, while the Porte, on the other hand, would seem to be desperately anxious to grant reforms—"of its own free will," of course—and to make peace with the revolted principalities.

## A RUSSIAN CIRCULAR EXPECTED.

A telegram from Paris says it is expected that the Russian circular upon the Eastern question will be issued in a few days.

## WHAT THE MEMORANDUM WILL CONTAIN.

A Paris correspondent gives the following details of the proposed Russian memorandum:—"Russia will remind the European Powers that in consequence of the refusal of Austria, France and England to participate in this programme Russia entered upon more direct individual intervention, and that the Czar at Moscow announced his intention to act alone, if necessary, to exact by force from Turkey what Russia knew beforehand could not be otherwise obtained."

## WHY RUSSIA JOINED THE CONFERENCE.

The memorandum will state that Russia agreed to join the Conference because of her profound respect for the pacific wishes of Europe, and so as to permit the Porte to show the full extent of its refractoriness and ill-will Russia agreed to reduce her demands to a minimum. Henceforth Russia thinks herself entitled to reckon on the continued collective efforts of Europe, whose accord for common ulterior action has not been destroyed by the conclusion of the Conference.

## ANOTHER PROGRAMME COMING.

The memorandum concludes by stating that Russia proposes shortly to submit a programme to which she hopes to obtain the adhesion of the Powers.

## THE AMBASSADORS LEAVING.

A telegram from Constantinople says that Sir Henry Eliott, the British Ambassador, left that city yesterday. Baron von Werther, the German Ambassador, and Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, will sail to-day. General Ignatieff's departure is still retarded by tempestuous weather in the Black Sea.

## MORE TURKISH "REFORMS."

It is said that the plenipotentiaries who were detained at Constantinople after the close of the Conference rendered important services by persuading the Porte to inaugurate reforms of its own free will instead of yielding to the advice of the great powers to force on a rupture with Russia by immediately attacking Serbia.

## THE PORTO IN A GRAVING MOOD.

It is stated that the Porte intends introducing, of its own accord, all the reforms demanded by the Powers at the Conference.

## CONSULATING THE REVOLVED PRINCIPALITIES.

It is asserted that Midhat Pacha has addressed a conciliatory despatch to the Princes of Serbia and Montenegro proposing a direct understanding with the Porte before the expiration of the armistice. The Turkish ambassadors have been ordered to communicate this step to the various Cabinets. Midhat Pacha has also ordered the provincial governors to maintain friendly relations with the foreign consuls and residents, and take measures to prevent disorders.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

A despatch from Bucharest says it is asserted that the Russian War Office is preparing circulars to inform commanders of the army entering a friendly country that the inhabitants must be treated like their own countrymen, and any offence against them will be severely punished. This injunction refers to Roumania.

## PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

A later Bucharest telegram says matters seem to have taken a serious turn. Russian pioneers have begun on the Danube and are examining sites for bridges. Work on the Roumanian railway and the summer residence of the Prince has been stopped as war is believed to be imminent.

## EFFECT OF RUSSIA'S SOUNDING OF THE POWERS.

A correspondent at Vienna says Russia, before making a formal proposal for common action, has sounded the various Powers. None of them, however, seem at present prepared to go beyond the moral pressure which they have already exercised by withdrawing their ambassadors from Constantinople.

## AUSTRIA WILL NOT ACT WITH RUSSIA.

This is especially true of Austria. If Russia entertained the idea that Austria would now be more disposed than she was at the time of Souwaroff's mission, not only to sanction but eventually to participate in coercive measures, she has probably been undeceived by this time.

## SERBIA NOT PERMITTED TO MAKE PEACE.

It is sheer delusion to expect that Russia will allow Serbia to make peace separately while the possibility of war between Turkey and Russia exists. Serbia will not dare to do so against the will of Russia.

## FORCING RUSSIA TO DECLARE HERSELF.

A Belgrade despatch confirms the report that Midhat Pacha has proposed peace negotiations to Serbia. The correspondent adds that this fine stroke of diplomacy is to force Russia's hand. The Serbians will not dare to refuse the Porte's overtures unless Russia openly promises to support Serbia. Hence Russia will be compelled to declare herself or lose the assistance of the Serbian army and Serbian territory in case of war.

## FRENCH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The *Ben Public* of yesterday says that should the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, retire from the Cabinet in consequence of disagreements with M. Simon, President of the Council, M. Simon will take the foreign portfolio and M. Bardoux will become Minister of the Interior.

## HONORS FOR GAMBETTA.

M. Gambetta has been re-elected President of the Budget Committee. He made a speech denying that the republicans are dissatisfied. He urged the necessity of the maintenance of a complete agreement and declared that he would act as a friendly, trusting fellow-worker of the Ministry.

## GATHERING AGAINST THE KIDNAPERS.

An official decree promulgated yesterday prohibits the importation into, or transit through France of horned cattle, sheep or goats from Germany, England, Austria, the Danubian Principalities or Turkey. Importation from other countries is allowed, subject to rigorous preliminary inspection by the sanitary authorities.

## DISTRESS IN PONDICHERRY.

Distressing accounts are received of scarcity in